



Inspection Report

Pamela Sellner
Tom Sellner
Cricket Hollow Zoo
1512 210th Street
Manchester, IA 52057

Customer ID: 5143
Certificate: 42-C-0084
Site: 001
TOM & PAMELA SELLNER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-21-2014

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

One female coyote has a swollen digit on her right, front foot. The area appears red and swollen with a moist abrasion and missing hair. The affected area is approximately 1 cm in diameter. The animal occasionally lifts up the affected paw when she's standing in place. The licensee states this animal was bit by the other coyote on May 1, 2014. The licensee states no veterinarian has been contacted and no medications have been given.

One of the coatl mundi has an approximate 2 inch by 2 inch patch of hair-loss at the base of the tail (left side). The skin does not appear red or swollen. The licensee states no veterinarian has been consulted about this condition.

The capybara appears thin. The hip bones are prominent and the animal has scaly skin with thinning hair on the back half of the body with patches of hair-loss around the base of the tail and the backbone. The licensee states this animal is old and no veterinarian has been consulted regarding these conditions.

Failure to seek medical care for the conditions listed above can lead to unnecessary pain and discomfort for the animals.

The animals listed above must be examined by a licensed veterinarian BY 5:00 PM ON MAY 23, 2014 in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is obtained and an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. This information, including the diagnosis, treatment and resolution of the condition, must be documented and made available to the inspector upon request.

One barbados wether has excessively long back hooves. The hooves are splayed and are curled up at the ends. The licensee states all sheep hooves were trimmed on December 27th, 2013.

Excessively long hooves can cause pain and discomfort to the animals. Further, it may cause animals to alter their stance or their gait and create musculoskeletal related issues. This animal must have its hooves trimmed BY JUNE 4, 2014 to remove the excessive growth. The hooves must be maintained routinely in order to prevent and control diseases and injuries.

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(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

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3.1 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Cleaning.

Within the wolf hybrid enclosure there is a build-up of old feces and food waste mixed in with the dirt and gravel that makes up the floor of the enclosure. There are three wolf hybrids in this enclosure. Failure to properly clean and sanitize primary enclosures can lead to disease hazards for the animals. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation.

To be corrected by: June 4, 2014

3.25 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Storage.

Within the "reptile house" there is a large container of bedding. The licensee states this is what was used in the guinea pig enclosure. The container does not have a tight-fitting lid. There are two smaller lids sitting on top of the bedding within the container. There are flies, a moth and bird feces on the inside surface of the container. This storage system does not ensure the bedding supply is protected from vermin and other contamination. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against spoilage or deterioration and infestation or contamination by vermin.

To be corrected by: June 4, 2014

3.30

DIRECT NCI

WATERING.

The water bottle in the enclosure housing four guinea pigs was empty. The licensee stated she had watered the animals the previous day. The bedding within the enclosure under the water bottle and on the low end of the enclosure was damp. The licensee provided water to the animals upon request. When given fresh water, at least one animal drank vigorously for over a minute.

Corrected at the time of inspection.

Lack of clean water for animals can cause dehydration and other medical conditions.

The licensee must ensure that potable water is offered to the animals as often as necessary to provide for their health and comfort.

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3.31 (a) (2)

SANITATION.

Cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures.

Nearly all of the bedding within the enclosure housing four guinea pigs was damp and soiled. One inspector touched the bedding. The bedding was moist and clumping. The water bottle in the enclosure was empty.

Failure to provide clean, dry bedding can lead to health hazards for the animals.

In the event a primary enclosure becomes soiled or wet to a degree that might be harmful or uncomfortable to the animals due to leakage of the watering system, spoiled perishable foods, or moisture condensation, the bedding shall be changed or the guinea pigs shall be transferred to a clean primary enclosure.

To be corrected by: May 23, 2014

3.31 (b)

SANITATION.

Housekeeping.

There is a large amount of dust, dirt, and/or debris on the floor and walkway surrounding the enclosure housing four guinea pigs. Failure to clean the premises can lead to health hazards and can contribute to the development of pest breeding and living areas. The premises must be kept clean in order to protect the animals from health hazards, to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for pests and to facilitate good husbandry practices.

To be corrected by: June 4, 2014

3.75 (c) (3)

REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Cleaning.

Throughout the "reptile house", there is an excessive amount of dust, dirt, and/or debris on the floor surrounding the enclosures. The ruffed lemur, the ring-tailed lemur and vervet are located in this area.

There is brown to black grime and cobwebs on the walls within the ruffed lemur and ring tailed lemur enclosures.

Within the primate building, there is a large amount of dust, dirt and/or debris on the floor surrounding the enclosures. All of the primary enclosures within this building have a build-up of dust, dirt, debris, and/or grime on the wire panels that make up the primary enclosure. There are objects (play house, tires, etc) within the outside yards of all of these enclosures that have a thick build-up of dust, dirt and/or

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grime. These enclosures contain two macaques and four baboons.

One enclosure containing two bush babies has a build-up of food waste and/or animal waste on the floor of the enclosure.

Failure to clean animal housing areas, including primary enclosures, can lead to health hazards, pests and odors.

Hard surfaces with which non-human primates come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every two weeks or more often if necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, animal or food waste, or disease hazards.

If the species scent mark, the surfaces must be sanitized or replaced at regular intervals as determined by the attending veterinarian in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.

All other surfaces within housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices.

3.75 (e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Storage.

Within the refrigerator in the "reptile house" there are containers of strawberries. Throughout all of the visible containers, the strawberries are heavily molded. The licensee states this refrigerator is not running. There is a ruffed lemur, a ring-tailed lemur and a vervet in this portion of the facility. Within the refrigerator in the "primate building" there are cobwebs, mouse droppings, dirt and/or debris sitting on the shelves. There are supplies of fruits and vegetables for the primates located in this refrigerator. Failure to store food properly can lead to animal illness. The refrigerators must be cleaned and supplies of food must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. Food requiring refrigeration must be stored accordingly, and all food must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and deterioration of its nutritive value.

To be corrected by: June 4, 2014

3.85

REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

The high number of serious noncompliant items and repeated problems on the current inspection report demonstrates that the work load at the facility continues to exceed the current staffing level.

An adequate number of appropriately qualified and trained employees is required to ensure that all primates receive necessary care and that the facilities are maintained and cleaned on a regular and consistent basis.

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A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The vertical guillotine style doors on enclosures and/or shelters for some of the potentially dangerous animals rely on the weight of the door to hold them in the closed position, according the licensee. On some of the enclosures there is no locking mechanism or device preventing the doors from being lifted by the animals, which could result in escape or injury. The licensee must evaluate all enclosure doors, in consultation with an appropriately qualified veterinarian or other zoological expert if necessary, to ensure that they are designed in a manner that prevents the animals from lifting or opening them.

There are several enclosures throughout the facility in need of repair.

There is a rusted door leading into a shift area in one of the lion enclosures. One of the solid metal gates on one of the bear enclosures is severely rusted at the bottom. In both enclosures, the rust has eroded through the metal and has created holes and/or gaps.

The wall by the animal door within the serval enclosure has a hole in it exposing severely worn wood.

There is a section of fence on the South side of the camel enclosure with a broken support at the top of the fence. This broken support is making the fence bend in the middle and is unstable. The fence moved easily when one inspector shook it. The camel was observed pressing against the fence, pushing it outwards, in order to access a tree on the other side.

There are several places where the chain-link fence within the enclosure housing one Fallow deer and the enclosure housing two Meishan pigs is curled up at the bottom. The curled up edges have sharp points that extend into the enclosures, and a gap is present at the bottom of the fence in some places.

Within the sloth enclosure, there a door that has been scratched and/or worn and as a result, the surface of the door is peeling.

These areas are not in good repair and could lead to animal escape or injury.

These areas need to be repaired or replaced so they are structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Waste disposal.

There are piles of animal and food waste and/or old bedding sitting outside of animal enclosures

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throughout the facility. Some of the piles are located next to animal enclosures. At some of the piles the licensee states it has "been there a long time". There is a barrel of animal and food waste and/or old bedding sitting directly behind a lion enclosure. The licensee states this is an old burn barrel. Failure to remove animal and food waste can lead to pests and odors. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

To be corrected by: June 4, 2014

3.127 (b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Shelter from inclement weather.

There is no shelter within the outdoor enclosure housing two Patagonian cavy. Failure to provide a shelter for animals housed outdoors does not ensure they are protected from the elements. Natural or artificial shelter shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

To be corrected by: May 28, 2014

3.127 (c)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Drainage.

There are large areas of standing water within multiple enclosures. In most of the areas the water has collected under and around leaky automatic waterers. These locations are within the following enclosures: four-horned sheep, fallow deer, lion, and bear.

Improper drainage within enclosures does not ensure a clean, dry environment for the animals. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water from within the enclosures.

3.127 (d)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Perimeter fence.

There is a gate on the portion of the perimeter fence surrounding the big cats that has become detached from the fence post. The gate is leaning out from the fence and sitting crooked which creates a large gap between the gate and the fence. This fence is not in good repair and does not effectively restrict animals and unauthorized persons from going through it. The perimeter fence needs to be repaired or replaced in order to effectively prevent animals and people from going through it or under it and having contact with

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the animals in the facility.

There are two coat mundis in one enclosure that is sitting next to a portion of perimeter fence. The primary enclosure is less than three feet from the perimeter fence. It must be of sufficient distance (3 feet or more) from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside of the perimeter fence.

Perimeter fences cannot be less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure unless written approval is granted by the APHIS Administrator. The facility does not currently have this approval. If the facility wishes to pursue this approval, they must submit a request in writing to 2150 Centre Avenue Bld B MS 3W11, Fort Collins, CO 80526.

3.130 REPEAT DIRECT NCI WATERING.

The water bottle in the enclosure housing ten degus was empty. The licensee stated she had watered the animals the previous day. The licensee provided water to the animals upon request. When given fresh water, the animals crowded around the water bottle and drank vigorously for well over a minute. The animals gathered around the water bottle in a tight group after it was added to the enclosure. Some of the animals vocalized while waiting to drink. One of the larger degus was observed pulling the water bottle towards itself, out of the mouth of another animal, in order to drink.

The water within one coyote enclosure was green and had debris sitting on the bottom.

The water within the enclosure housing two porcupines was brown and had debris and/or feces mixed with the water.

The gerbils in the "reptile house" had no water at the time of the inspection; the bowl was filled with moist bedding and debris.

Lack of clean water for animals can cause thirst, dehydration and other medical conditions.

The licensee must ensure that potable water is offered to the animals as often as necessary to provide for their health and comfort.

3.131 (a) REPEAT SANITATION.

Cleaning of enclosures

There are several enclosures throughout the entire facility that have a build-up of food waste and/or animal waste within the enclosure and/or within the shelter for the enclosure. The following animals were in the affected enclosures: Two ferrets, four kinkajous ("reptile house" and "education center"), ten degus, three potbelly pigs, five tigers, one bobcat, two lions, two bears, one capybara, two African crested

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porcupines, three chinchillas and one sloth. In some of the areas the build-up is very thick and is mixed in with the bedding or floor substrate. In some of these locations there is an odor and the waste is attracting flies.

On the walls within the kinkajou enclosure in the "reptile house", the coati mundi shelter and the capybara enclosure, there is a build-up of black to brown grime.

Within both coyote enclosures there is a build-up of dust and dirt on the objects within the enclosures (kongs, shelter, etc). There are large numbers of old chicken bones scattered throughout and around both enclosures. There are two coyotes in these enclosures.

Failure to clean animal enclosures can lead to health hazards, pests and odors. Primary enclosures shall be cleaned and excreta shall be removed in order to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards, pests and odors.

3.131 (c) REPEAT SANITATION.

Housekeeping.

Within the "reptile house" and "education center", there is a large amount of dust, dirt, and/or debris on the floors and walkways surrounding the enclosures. Two ferrets, one serval, two coati mundi, one capybara, two porcupines, two kinkajous, two foxes and three chinchillas are located in these areas.

Failure to clean the premises can lead to health hazards and can contribute to the development of pest breeding and living areas. The premises must be kept clean in order to protect the animals from health hazards, to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for pests and to facilitate good husbandry practices.

3.131 (d) REPEAT SANITATION.

Pest control.

There are an excessive number of flies are present throughout the entire facility. There are flies within the enclosure housing two ferrets in the "reptile house", the enclosure housing two kinkajous in the "education center", one of the outdoor tiger enclosures and around the bear shelters. Flies can be seen landing on the animals, bedding, food and animal waste.

There is a build-up of bird feces on the bobcat shelter and on objects (rocks) within the outdoor portion of the skunk enclosure.

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The presence of pests can lead to health hazards for the animals. A safe and effective program for the control of pests, including flies, birds, spiders and rodents, must be established and maintained.

3.132

REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

The high number of serious noncompliant items, including directs and repeated problems, on the current inspection report demonstrates that the work load at the facility continues to exceed the current staffing level.

An adequate number of appropriately qualified and trained employees is required to ensure that all the animals receive necessary care and that the facilities are maintained and cleaned on a regular and consistent basis.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

Records not inspected at this time.

Inspection and exit briefing conducted with the owner.

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